

WOMEN ADVERTISING ABOUT IT

into this world outnumber those who leave it, six to one.

"Got the figures to prove that?" asked a reporter.

"No; but you can't prove that I'm wrong. My statement is an axiom and will be acknowledged as such before long."

"What becomes of the sensible women who don't die?" was the next question.

"They die foolishly in bringing up."

A sensible woman begins very early in life to show her prevailing characteristics. As a child she can be reasoned into obedience when she cannot be coerced or driven, and though it would be idle to attach undue importance to the factor's opinion as given above, it is wise to remedy the weaknesses which may be changed to bad ones by improper training.

The sensible woman does not allow self-gratification to persuade her to do that which is contrary to reason or sound judgment. She never loves a man so dearly, notwithstanding his bad habits, which she despises, that "she cannot give him up." Her good sense tells her that love is a selfishness unless fed on respect, and also that an affection which is weaker than a bad habit is scarcely worth having.

The sensible woman never does a thing simply because every one else is doing it, but because she has decided that she may safely do it. She cares just as much about the opinion of her neighbors and none too much. She who does not care what others think of her is lacking either in good sense or morality.

She does not first think, "What will folks say?" lacks good sense and the firmness to do what she believes to be right regardless of consequences. The sensible woman is the medium between these two extremes.

In time of trouble one turns involuntarily to the sensible woman. Others may be favored companions when the skies are clear, but under the clouds are revealed a lack of ability in a snow storm. But the sensible woman knows you are human, and although that may have seemed prosaic, when your fair weather friends are comparing you with the angels, you are not grateful. She does not growl, or look, or say, "I told you so," or become sentimental, or try to convince you that she has suffered worse; you know at once that she understands that she is not wanted in appreciation or sympathy, and that she will help you if you will let her.

The following comprehensive inscription recording the virtues of an ancient princess of Westmoreland, and written by her husband, was formerly to be seen in a large room at Badstone place, in the county of Kent, once a seat belonging to that noble family. It is a portrait more beautiful than any of the elegant productions of Kneller or Reynolds, and would ornament with a regular household a lady's dressing room, thus inspiring the owner to emulate so exquisite a model.

Says the memorial in the quaint style of another century: "Shoe feared God and knew how to serve Him. Shee has saved tymes for her devotions and kept them: Shee was a perfect wife and a true friend: shee joyed moste to oblige those nearest and dearest to her: shee was still the same ever kynde and never troublesome: Often preventing my desires: Disputing none: Proventille managing all that was myne: Lyving in appearance above myne estate while shee advanced it: Shee was of a grette spirit: sweetly of a sharpe wit without offence; of excellent speeche blest with silence; of a brave fashion to winne respect and to daunt boldness; plesseyve to alle of her sex, entyre with maile of both hands; ever avoyding ill persons and places in their houses; blemysht, and was as free from doing ille as giving the occasion: Shee dyed as shee lived—well."

M. Berillon, the noted French physician, finds that the habit of nail biting among children is extremely common. In a public school in Paris, out of 265 pupils examined during the month of April last, 63—that is to say, nearly one-fourth—were addicted to the practice. Curiously enough, results vary greatly in different districts and in different schools in the same district. It seems that girls are more given to the habit than boys. In one girls' school in the Department of Seine, 11 out of 21 were confirmed nail biters. In another girls' school the proportion was 61 out of 207 pupils, and of those 61, 15 were found to be in the habit of biting the nails of both hands, and the others of biting only those of one hand. M. Berillon recognizes that nervousness has much to do with the habit.

Apropos of Marion Crawford's remark about our unattached butlers, they amused him after the shorn ones of England, why won't somebody say that our butlers, our American butlers, wear mustaches, and we, when abroad, find it amusing to see them shaved, and to see smooth shaven, and wonder why their masters do not insist that their mouths be covered. Will the time ever come when we will dare to be Americans? There are great lessons to be learned from the older nations of the world, great models to be studied, and wisdom to be got from the experience which is the accretion of centuries, concerning which the taste of one cultivated community is as good as that of any other.

This little story of one of our patriots is told in a London print: "A young American lady who has not very long been married, was invited to the first ball, her mother-in-law being invited to the second. As the date of the first ball drew near, the young lady was so far from well that the elder Mrs. ——— called upon the Lord Chamberlain to ask if the invitations might be re-written to suit the young lady. "Might have a better chance of recovery. "Quite impossible," said the stern official, and with a smile, "I hardly believe your daughter-in-law is an American at all; any American worthy of the name would get her teeth to dance at Buckingham Palace."

Fashion Notes.

Some of the new satins are in strong coloring.

The silk gingham is shown in autumn colors.

Guipure lace will be supplanted by point d'Argence as a decoration for gowns.

The derby stockings are a new English weave with stripes and shaggy dots between the lines.

Knickerbocker tweeds are loosely woven in two-toned effects flecked with black or dark green.

One of the modes which promise to be favorites among fall fancies is the princess of old time favor.

New Borneo and Alpine chevrons have a complication of bars and lines which are like plaids in their interlacings.

Cafe noir is the darkest shade of brown that will be worn this season. Ujji or mud color is one of the lightest.

The little Spanish jackets for tennis, for evening wear on the piazza, or in a short drive on the beach, are seen everywhere just now.

Bodices differing in their style of trimming on each side of the front appear again on elaborate evening toilets, and not a few designers ornament the

back of the corsage as fully as they do the front.

Extremely large hats do not appear now, the majority of the shapes being either small or medium. There are some dome crowns that are pretty.

French Mimosa is all wool and wonderfully soft. It is also in two colors which interblend in the in-and-out weaving which distinguishes it.

The large sleeves are doomed. Those of simple coat shape with slight fullness at the shoulder and the Garibaldi shape will presently occupy our attention.

New skirts from Paris are not of the early Victoria style, but slope outward round the hem, are absolutely tight fitting at the hips, and button down the side of the front.

The Eton jackets we are all wearing so contentedly are really becoming only to women with small waists and small hips, and are infinitely better adapted to sport women than to tall ones.

Louis XIV. draperies, overskirts and paniers, both large and small, are doing their best on the other side of the water to become prominent among the recognized features of winter modes.

The white felt sailors are trimmed in black velvet, while satin ribbon and small black birds, and often accompanied by the black spotted white veils that are enough to make a woman cross-eyed and blind in a moment.

The craze for zouave or Figaro jackets shows no sign of abatement, but there is a decided tendency to split them up the back or full them in Watteau plaits across the front, which gives them almost the effect of a yoke.

Crenelated edges are also noted, this style being reintroduced for the reason probably that some of the handsomest of the gowns in the Westchester trousseau were finished with tabs, Vandyke edges or scallops.

Aluminum hairpins and belt buckles are among the pretty trifles now sought in this metal. They are so much cheaper than the silver knickknacks, and withal so exceedingly attractive, that they deserve to be purchased.

At a dainty afternoon tea recently the hostess wore a toilet of black lace over a cream colored kilted neck skirt and waist.

Black lace of combined cream and black lace stood out around the wearer's face like a misty cloud.

The stitched hats show some of the funny little "pretend" crowns. Very absurd, and not very pretty, must be the verdict upon these crowns, even when used in dress material, and the stitched cloth brims they are specially ridiculous.

The Napoleon hat is among the most elaborate of the imported models. The poke is not so potent an influence as for some time, but the rolled-back brim, from which we seem destined to be entirely free, is offered in new forms and a rich and striking evening gown is of black satin, the skirt gored and trimmed with two white lace flounces arranged in figure fives.

It is all of white lace, with a black satin belt and a wide band of jetted lace for a finish at the neck.

The new alpines—conceding that an alpine of any sort can be called new—are making a brilliant bid for approval, if the vividness of their coloring may be considered. Such purples, and greens, and reds never were seen, except on Italian immigrants just landed.

A trimming conceit devised for the white sailors is the anchoring of high loops of white satin ribbon, by means of folded strips of the ribbon, terminating in small, full rosettes, caught to the extreme edge of the brim. The sailors thus trimmed seem to have all sails set, ready for the first favorable breeze.

Golden-rod, maize, mandarin and honeysuckle are the names of handsome yellow shades used in evening dress and millinery, and "dawn," the rosy golden hue, remains the queen of all evening tints, it having a softening and beautifying effect upon the complexion under artificial light.

Velvet-covered buttons are being used by fashionable dressmakers, and when the trimming of the gown is velvet, buttons of the same material are very often used to fasten the bodice, and to hold the sash or belt, a roll of velvet or twisted ribbon will finish the pointed bodice, the edge being piped with velvet.

A lady guest wore a pretty dress of soft black satin dotted with bird's-eye spots in blue, pink and amber. The dress was trimmed with a lace skirt flounce and lace brochettes, and with it was worn a kilted black lisse bonnet with upstanding lace loops, together with a cluster of forget-me-nots and pink roses.

The subject of fringes still agitates the feminine mind. To part or not to part is the question of the hour. To women with low foreheads and small, regular features the parting is very becoming, with its softening effect on the face less fair and youthful the little fall of fringe softens the outline and adds so to the beauty.

Women upon whom the present financial depression is bearing unconformably will find relief in the fact that so many old things are again new, made so by the decree of fashion, who, after all, is the most good-natured of goddesses and always ready to help her votaries out of a pinch. The girl who will that she will be repaid by their increased devotion when the troublous times are over.

All the rich frons and dahlia shades, oaken bronzes, russets and beech-leaf gold, the green and blue, the purple and the broken and the scarlet of the geranium, the gladiolus and the lobelia, will all appear, and among winter colors will be those never produced before by the nature of the season. Hence the withal, showing up in monochrome, or in a mixture of striking or exquisitely delicate dyes.

There was never a season when ribbons played so important a part in the dress question. Worth makes entire dresses of them. The foundation is a kind of greenalme laid in deep plaits, with a ribbon down each plait ending in a loop and end at the foot.

The waist may be made of either length-wise or crosswise strips of ribbon, according as a woman is long or short waisted, and has in either case a ruche of ribbon around the shoulders.

Fabrics for autumn cloaks and jackets are imported in natterium brown, putina, silver, Russian green, peters' gray and admiral blue. Some of the cloths have a bourette stripe raised in rough lines on their smooth surface, and others are crossed with netted wool meshes in canvas. The jackets are double breasted and strapless, with the back cut bell shape and flaring, and are about forty inches in length.

Among pretty tailor gowns for autumn journeys are three of fawn colored camel's hair, roughly flecked with silver-white or petunia red. These have single-breasted Princess May coats opening over bengaline vests the color of the rough portions of the fabric, or they are lined with double-breasted round waist with spreading revers, collar and drop-collared Queen Anne sleeves of satin. Some of the skirts are in seven-gore style, others in bell shape, but in either case they are untrimmed.

With nerves unstrung and heads that ache Wise women Bromo-Seltzer take.

ALBION'S TELEGRAPH SYSTEM

Efficiency and Promptness of Government Control Demonstrated.

COMPARED WITH AMERICAN METHODS

The Postal Telegraph System, Civil Service Rules, and Penalties Explained by Chief Electrician Preece—Some Possibilities of the Telephone.

In Mr. W. H. Preece, the president of the English Institution of Electrical Engineers, and the chief electrician of the government telegraphs and telephones of England, is found a leading exponent of all the best thought and practice of England. At the same time he is a man who fully realizes the necessity of watching closely the development of electrical practice in this country, where electricity has made more rapid strides than anywhere else in the world. It has been said of Mr. Preece that he is himself the great argument for government telegraphs; that the English telegraph system is the only one in all Europe that can compare with our own for efficiency and promptness, and that the success of the experiment of handing over the telegraphs to the government in England has been very largely due to the wonderful enthusiasm and ability with which he has developed and perfected the technical branches of his department. As a matter of fact Mr. Preece's department in the Western Union and American Bell Telephone companies rolled up into one, with half a dozen submarine cable companies thrown in for fun, and yet he manages to swing the affairs of this vast organization with an ease and facility which marks him as being one of the great English administrators of the age.

The opportunity was seized by the New York Sun, while Mr. Preece was passing through New York for Chicago to interview him at the Windsor hotel, and to elicit some of his views and opinions on the comparative merits of English and American telegraphs.

Government Control.

"Do you consider," he was asked, "government telegraphs a success in England?"

"Yes, they are undoubtedly a success in England. I regard the telegraphs in England as even more republican than those in the States. In England the telegraphs belong to the people; they are maintained by the people; they are supervised by the people; for every Englishman has the right to complain of any delay or anything wrong, not only through the press, but in the House of Parliament, and a every complaint of every kind received, directly to the member of the public receives as much attention as though it came through the Houses of Parliament. The result is that telegraphs in England are magnificently worked. We receive a message to any part of the United Kingdom and get a reply in an hour. The facilities in England are greater than they are here, for we go to every town and every village, irrespective of the fact that they pay or do not pay; while in the States the places that pay appear to me to be the only ones that receive the attention of the telegraph companies. At the extent of the service may be formed from the fact that in 1892 there were 69,685,480 telegrams sent, being an increase of 3,000,000 over the previous year. The distinguishing feature of our English system is the facility given to the press. The press system is a distinct system of its own. There is not a single town in the United Kingdom where a daily newspaper is published that is not in direct communication with the telegraph office, London, and where verbatim reports of the proceedings of Parliament are not reported. The provincial press of England is almost entirely supplied with news from the telegraph system. The rates paid are ridiculously small; in fact, it was owing to a mistake in drafting the original bill transferring the telegraphs to the state that the rates amount now to about 2 pence, or 4 cents per word. The telegraph office, ever, while satisfying the newspapers and other beneficiaries among the community, is serious to the Postal Telegraph department, for this press service costs a country \$2,000,000 a year. It is, however, questionable whether the benefit which the public derives from the dissemination of accurate news is not worth this additional charge on the taxes."

The Political Side.

"What is the relation of telegraphs to politics in England?"

"The telegraph is, of course, a branch of the civil service of England, and most of those who are employed in this service were bodily transferred from the service of the telegraph companies. I am entitled to perceive any difference whatever between the zeal and energy displayed in private service as compared with the same characteristics shown in the government service. In England the telegraph is entirely distinct from politics. A change in the government of the day makes not the least difference. Not a single officer is dismissed, and the political chief of the department is not only selected for his green in the Parliament, but for his business qualities. He comes there as a political chief; but I have never known an instance of a political chief interfering in any way, directly or indirectly, either in the telegraph office, or in the telegraph service. Hence the service is absolutely unimpaired by politics. I don't think the postmaster general has the least knowledge of the political leanings of those of his department. I can speak for myself; that I do not know the politics of a single man on my staff, and I am quite sure that not one of my men knows mine."

Civil Service.

"Are there many women in the telegraph service in England?"

"A large proportion of the operating branch is female. They are very well paid. They advance and are appointed to positions of great trust, and the incentive of reward is always held before them by their appointment to those vacancies which are in the telegraph office. Their vacation is allowed to all. They receive medical assistance, and the department supplies cooking and other conveniences, such as would be found in clubs. They are entitled to pension on the same scale as that in the civil service generally, which is based on the idea of sixty years' service securing full pay; but, as a matter of fact, the maximum is forty years' service, so that the maximum salary which anybody can get in the civil service is forty-sixtieth of the full salary, and that after forty years of service. An officer in the civil service, whether male or female, can retire after twenty years of age, but must retire at 65. In the case, however, of exceptionally meritorious officers, the treasury has the power to extend the term to 70 years. We have the strange anomaly in England of the head of the civil service of the country being an ecclesiastical. The proportion of women in the telegraph service is probably about one-third, the

difference being due to the fact that we never employ them for night service."

No Distinction.

"How do the female operators compare with the male in England?"

"As operators, there is very little distinction to be drawn between the two in the matter of dexterity; but occasionally the women are wanting in the physical strength required to maintain hard service on special occasions; they are apt to break down."

"How do the English and American operators compare in the matter of skill?"

"I have failed to observe any difference between the two services, either in the matter of skill or in the matter of speed."

"Is there anything that we can learn from England in general telegraphic work, or that it can learn from us?"

"I think it right to say that this is now my third visit to this country, and on each of my previous visits I took great pains to examine the working of the telegraph system here. I have taken over to the other side nearly all that was good in it, so that at the present moment it is most difficult to say which of the two is the better. If I see anything new during my present trip I shall certainly take it back with me. I have also had the benefit of visits in London from friends on this side, and the result is that the two services have welded themselves very much on the same lines. The Western Union is employing very largely the main features of our Wheatstone automatic system, and I have seen results here which have fairly astonished me. I was surprised to find that on one day 4,200 messages had been sent on a single wire from New York to Chicago."

Telephone Development.

"What is the connection in England between the government and the telephone?"

"The telephone service in England has hitherto been conducted almost entirely by private companies, but the postoffice has established exchanges in two or three of our large towns. The telephone companies have gradually been absorbed by the National Telephone Company and now there is but one company. Its operations are going to be confined to town circuits, pure and simple, while the trunk service of the country, that is, the long distance telephone, will be conducted by the postoffice. There seems to be an opinion that divided responsibilities will not work, but I find that the long distance work in this country is conducted by an organization separate from the town service, and I cannot find that any difficulty has arisen from this division of service. I do not expect any difficulty in England, except it arise on the side of the company who do not look with particular favor on the new regime. I am ashamed to say that in England the conduct of the telephone business compares most unfavorably with that in this country. One object of my visit here is to endeavor to trace the reasons why. One reason why has already proved itself to me to be very evident; that is that the business of telephony is conducted just as much by those who use as by those who maintain it. In England there is constant friction between the users and the suppliers. The service has not been well done, and the public grows, loses its temper and makes it worse."

To Make Them Go Faster.

We have made a further reduction in Moquette and Smyrna Rugs. As they will be sold this week to close special lot, they will actually be less than half regular price---75c for 18x36, \$2.50 for 27x58, \$3.00 for 36x72. Plenty to select from Monday, and this is the last of them.

Japanese Rug and Matting sale for this week---see them.

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